

Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1889.

Is It True?

AN ASTOUNDING SCHEME

To Which Governor Wilson is Alleged by Democrats to be a Party.

Plan to Steal the Governorship and Five Members of the Legislature.

THE BOLDEST DASH YET,

The Very Extremeness of Which Beats Anything Before Attempted

By the Desperate and Defeated Democratic Conspirators.

FOR THE STATE'S CREDIT

It is Hoped that the Governor Has Been Misrepresented in the Matter.

More to to Behind the Returns Which Will Raise Indignation Among the People-Caucus Nominations. Care's and Minear's Actions.

little surprise in store for the other side They are not talking to Republicans

In view of questions raised with reand to the Kanawha court—the injunernor has before him no lawful returns

whole Kanawha delegation in the House

everybody wants to know to-night is, when the Republicans learn that Demo had assurances to this effect, and tonight they say that the Democratic caucus passed a resolution to support Carr,
expecting him to be placed in nomination by his friend Minear, Republican,
In this they are unistaken. The Democratic caucus did not resolve for anybody. A probability, perhaps not very
remote, is that enough Democratic Senators will prefer a straight Republican
to Carr, and going with the Republican
forces out such a one in. The Republican
of Carr, and going will be republicant
for the religious for the rule for contempt entercame have been unwilling to support

the atmosphere is by no
The Meeting at Charleston - Importan
The Democratic Senators
The Meeting at Charleston - Importan

(colored) of Parkersburg.

The Republican House caucus resulted: Speaker, General Duval, of Brooker, delric, Josian Sinciair, of Marshall; sergeantatearms, Scot Riley, of Harrison; deer-keeper, J. S. McDonald, of Kann-wha.

The Democratic House caucus had the

spect the request at all. Kirk of Putnam id not go into the Republican caucus

Hon. W. P. Hubbard, M. R. Wolff and C. S. Howell, of the Pittsburgh Times, THE SENATORSHIP.

The Attitude of the Labor Men-In Their Power to Dictate the Election-Amusing

pecial Disputch to the Intelligencer. Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The at-Legislature is a subject of growing interest, engaging the attention of the politicians of both parties. The speculations have most to do with the election of a United States Senator. Corcoran, of Ohio, and Harr, of Marion, supported in the last election by Democrats, and Kirk, of Putnam, and Senator Carr, of Kanawha, supported by Republicans, are classed as labor men. Corcoran is Chairman of the Knights of Labor Legislative Committee, and in their State Assembly to-day the Knights added to the

interest which is attached to them by adopting the following resolution:
"Wirsness, it has already been demonstrated that party caucuses are not for the good of the people, but only serve to promote and further the selfish interest of the politicism, therefore had.

United States Senate, and if this betheir program the situation is still more complicated. The Democrate base their claim to the majority of one on a joint ballot on the assistance of Corcorna and Harr, who have Democratic leanings. Corcorna, being-trated as a Democrat, may act with them on the Senatorship. If only one of these two should stay out of the cancus, and refuse to support the Democratic cancus nominee, that would block the Democratic program. If the Democratic cancus nominee, that would block the Democratic program. If the Republicans and the Democrate sitck to their own men and the labor men stand aloof, it would bother the longest head to predict the outcome of the contest. This situation is now seriously apprehended by the Democrates since to-day's action in the State Assembly of the Knights.

Thus far the labor, men have referred.

A Large Decket Flority 1 to Michael and to predict the outcome of the contest. This far the labor, men have referred.

A Large Decket Flority 1 to Michael and void. Without law, life or property is uneate election unconstitutional and void. Without law, life or property is uneate election unconstitutional and void. Without law, life or property is uneate election unconstitutional and void. Without law, life or property is uneate elected from the managers of railroads. It was also the period during which the law was complaines of least.

The complaines of least.

The complaines of least.

There are very vigorous complaints now. They relate mainly to the cause of the act which forbids the greater than the same direction where the line in the same direction where the circumstances and conditions are similar, and that which makes pooling unlabeled the outcome of the contest.

This situation is now seriously apprehended by the Democrate sick to the contest of the con

Knights, Thus far the labor men have refused o express themselves as to their in-tended action in the future, and when the resolution of their Assembly is rerred to, they say that their course will a known in time.

be known in time.

There has, as yet, been no formal service of this notice upon them, but this is a mere formality.

The politicians are taking the resolution under consideration and trying to determine whether the labor men will regard it or go their own way as circumstance may seem desirable to them.

contemplated in earnest, and MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATS WATCHING An interesting feature in this labor line is the grotesque way the Marior

contingent has of taking care of Harr gives it an air of improbability, but the the Marion labor brother, Messra. Watgives it an air of improbability, but the
Democrate canvass it among themselves
so a fixed fact.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUSES.

Action of Carr and Minear Districted to
Republicans—Carr Trying to Dictate—The
House Nominations. ratic service.

The boys tell that this afternoon, the

day being very beautiful, and Harr hav-ing begun to feel the confinement, started out to take a walk, when the Democratic who is to be President of the Senate. Senators of each party refuse to say what they did, concerning the presidency in their caucuses. They did nothing, each caucus resolving to ride a waiting race. The Democratic Senators will meet again in caucus at 9 o'clock to the common morning. The Republican resture of Senators is set for 8:30, but pleases.

Carr because they said he was under oblightness. Judge Okey Johnson and not like the idea of having to take one. Malcom Jackson appeared for the Democratic side and Sam. C. Burdett and man or be knocked out entirely. They dishike the attitude in which Carr has placed himself and declare that they prelet the Democrats to take him up if they placed hinself and declare that they preier lie Democrats to take him up if they
want him.

Minear's combination with Carr adds
to the distantefulnss of the thing as it
strikes Republican Senators. It is not
improbable that the Senate may be unable to organize at all to-morrow and the
deadlock may last even more than a day.

STATE ASSEMBLY K. OF L.

Special Disputch to the Intelligencer, CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 8.—The State Assembly K. of L. convened in this city to-day, twenty-six delegates being in attendance, and State Master Workman J. H. Offner, presiding. The report of Secretary George L. Muhn showed a gain of fourteen assemblies ng all lator members of the Legisland not to go into cancus with any political party, and a resolution recommending lie adoption of the Australian method of voting in this State, as passed by the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, were unanimously vitoated.

Soe Woods, of Ohio, took in the speakership with comparative case; doin Hamilton, of Calhoun, had no trouble to capture Colonel Peyton's cirkship; ifrown Gibbs, of Roane, was nominated for screent-al-arms; A. W. Knotts, of Marion, for door-keeper.

As seen as such was known the rush for places began and little thought was bestowed on the defeated braves, some a whom are now engaged in trying to get anything they can.

I beard two, whose friends had missed a chance to give them something, asking each other how they were to get home. The roads hereabouts are deep in mud. Coreoran and Harr did go out to the Democratic caucus to-night notwith-standing the Knights of Labor request. The question now is, whether they will and, of Charleston; Judges, John Forson, of Piedmont; Clerk, G. L. Muhn, of Parkersburg; Breeston will probably last three days.

Three Serious Battles Fough Since the Last Reports.

STORIES OF CANNIBALISM

Young Girl Sacrificed and Her Flesh Eaten-Terrible Tales of Voudooism Among Natives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- The following i of December 30:

As this dispatch is being written the position of Legitime by the citizens of Capitol or by the advancing victorious coops of the North under Hippolite appears to be shortly expected by the imthrown into prison all prominent citizens Prince suspected of opposing him.

Three battles have been fought and lost by the Legitimists the past ten days.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 8 .- United States Circuit Court begins its session be charged on Friday morning by Judge John J. Jackson. A great many cases of

propriated to pay the expense of witnesses and jurors. Consequently all of these is old cases will-come up for a hearing.

Most of them are indictments found one or two years ago. A number of the indictments for illegal voting, bribery, etc.

found at Wheeling in January 1837 have is been transferred to this court, but most be of the indicted parties are said to have skipped out and cannot be found. The present majority of the criminal cases on a docket however, are for Internal Revenue violations. What the new grand a jury will do remains to be seen. The names of the jurors cannot be given benames of the jurors cannot be given be

use there are always a great many langes made after the list is prepared. WASTING THE TIME.

The House Still Frittering Away Its Time to Fillibustering.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—In the hours, Mr. Springer asked unanimous

consent for making an order for a final vote on the Oklahomo bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and upon Mr. Fiadley, of Kentucky, objecting Mr. Weaver moved to reconsider the vote by which the House determined to consider the bound of the law without encountering in the property of the law without encountering in the point of the law without encountering in the point of the law without encountering to provide the law without encountering to the law without encountering the law without encountering to the law without encountering the law without enc WILL ACT FOR HIMSELY.

Harr is represented as being a man

House determined to consider the election case. By raising the point of no quorum on a vote by a division, Mr. the more waiting themselves.

Sarr and Minear were not in least caucus. This was part ready, and he finds some amusement of Mr. Crisp's motion to table the motion.

Mr. Crisp's motion was agreed to. Yeas

Greater Proportions.

THE NEW COAST DEFENSE VESSEL

Congressman Thomas' Plan Recommended for Adoption-Its Merits. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Board of Bureau Chiefs, consisting of Command- Frank a conference was held between ers Schley and Sicard, Chief Constructor
Wilson and Chief Engineer Meiville, to
was given out that the latter had agreed which Secretary Whitney referred Representative Thomas' plans for a coast defense vessel, yesterday concluded its labors by agreeing to report the plans back to the Secretary with a recommendation that they be adopted by the Department. The vessel designed by Mr. Thomas is of the Monitor type, three thousand tons burden, armed with one dynamite gun, two ten-inch guns, iwo ton-inch guns, iwo ton-inch guns, iwo ton-inch guns, iwo giving her but six feet of exposed board. The decks are flush. The ten-inch guns, instead of being fired through holes in the turret, are fleed over the check and by which all roads to guide placed on an equal footing. Now, in order to enable Frank and the their tickets brokers to sell their tickets.

Judge Couley Tells of Its Benefits at

Boston Banquet.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The annual dinner which took place this evening in the Hotel Vendome, proved an occasion of unusual significance. Among the in-vited guests were as follows: Hon. T. M. Cooley, of Washington, Chairman o

the Inter-State Commerce Commission Prof. Richard Felix, of Baltimore Francia B. Thurber, Governor Ameand Gen. N. P. Banks. Competition" and allied subjects was an

nounced as the topic for discussion and

nounced as the topic for discussion and, while upon his feet, Judge Cooley, of the Inter-State Commission, substantially said:

"I believe I am expected to say something on the subject of combinations and concentrations of interests, with special reference to the business of transportation of persons and property by railroade, I do not understand that the question that the repeal of the inter-state commerce act is to be discussed at this time and if it were, I do not know that I should care to speak upon it. I may say, however, that the act has a good purpose in view. It was intended to correct enormous abuses previously existing, but they cannot be corrected without cutting off some sources of improper income. The urgent call for a modification of the act which comes from railroad company circles has sprung up recently. There were indeed some objections made to it immediately after its passage, as well as before, but when it was even effect it was found. serve to promote and further the selfish interest of the politician; therefore be it Resolucd, That it is the sense of the State Assembly that all labor members of the Legislature are requested and urged to not meet in caucus with any of the political parties, and be it further Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of these resolutions to each labor member of the present Legislature."

This resolution refers to all caucusses, but with special force to the caucus for United States Senator, upon which the Knights of Labor intend it shall have its effect.

Accomplicated States Senator, and of the Central and Northern Departments and the election of one of their own to the election of one of their own to the clection of one of their own to the election of one of the election of own to elected the election of the election of the election of the election of the el if it is a fact, it is deserving of more at tention than up to this time it has re-ceived from the managers of railroads It was also the period during which the law was complained of least.

ess of the country shall be done open and with full publicity. This equal an just purpose of the law is defeated b contrivances that are clearly opposed the intent of the law, if not to its term John J. Jackson. A great many cases of Internal Revenue violations, alleged fraudulent voting etc, will be brought to their attention. The criminal docket is an especially long one. At the June term of the court no criminal cases could be tried because no funds had been appropriated to pay the expense of witnesses and Jurons. Consequently all of these dol cases will room. Consequently all of these old cases will room to prove that the law is injuring. Most of them are indictments found one or two years ago. A number of the indicate of t by another. The sentiment in railroad circles on this subject is not only op-posed to sound public morality, but it peculator in railroad stock could be reathe time when the question what is right and wrong in railroad matters would be

IN SPITE OF JUDGE COOLEY.

ators Carr and Minear were not in lepublean cancus. This was part in ready, and he finds some amusement of his own in the queer antics of his captered say that he will certainly esident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, but he is desident; that he would rather be to a by the lepublicans, and if the historicans that he was of age and was competent to regulate his own movements.

C. D. H.

THE CONTEMIT CASE.

Argument Regan in the Kanawha Matter, be the least of It.

Special Disputch to the leading corr.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. S.—Argument, stating that he would call up the close, is that enough Democratic Sendant of the leading corr.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. S.—Argument, stating that he would call up the clearly and the finds some amusement of Mr. Orisp's motion was agreed to. Yeas 190, nays 15.

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Mr. Crisp's motion was agreed to. Yeas 190, nather the leave of the lection case, but in pursuance of the lection case, but in pursuance of the drawn, has not been kept. Not only have the tickets not been withdrawn, but more have been placed with them. A month ago Ticket Broker Frank had 950 tickets from Chicago to Kansas City, which were sold to him by the Wabash at \$6 25 each, although the tariff rate was \$12 50. The other Kansas City lines had only a few tickets on the market. The Wabash tickets were found to be unlimited. Receiver McNuita tried to buy them but Frank refused to sell.

Before a suit was brought against to return the unlimited tickets. It now

The reason assigned by the Wabash's competitors entering into this deal was that it was the only means by which the Wabash tickets could be gotten out of the market and by which all roads could be placed on an equal footing. Now, in order to enable Frank and the other ticket brokers to sell their tickets at large profit the roads have advanced their rates to \$12.50. The scalpers sell the tickets which they got for \$6.25 for \$11, or \$1.50 less than people who go to regular railroad offices have to pay. All the scalpers are said to be well stocked with cheap tickets and there is no immediate prospect of their supplies runnediate prospect of their supplies runnediate.

A FAIRLY GOOD DOCUMENT

Governor Wilson's Biennial Re commendations to the Legislature.

Fraud and Corruption in Elec tions His Principal Topic.

REGISTRATION LAW ASKED

As the Remedy for Evils Which the Governor Specifies. Laws Against Trusts and Combinations

A Permanent Board of Immigration

and an Appropriation for the Purpose Recommended. Vilson, which will be sent to the Legislature to-day, is, in the main, deserving

of favorable criticism. It is brief and to the point and contains some recomn lations which every good citizen wil heartily second. The message shows the finances of the

state to be in reasonably good condition, and the fact that there remains but on lelinquent sheriff in the State is especially gratifying. The Governor plunges at once into

cussion of the "frauds and corruption n elections." Democrats who have in message would be aimed directly at the Republican party, find nothing in the base the inference. This paper was mistemporary into charging that this see tion of the document was written in a partisan spirit and is glad to know that the charge was, in a measure, unjust. The INTELLIGENCER does not agree with him that so many as 5,000 illegal votes were cast at the recent election. It does believe, and with good reason, that many fraudulent otes found their way in the bal lot boxes. It believes that the Demo know more about how they got there han any one else, and that the Demo ratic party is responsible for the face that they were cast. The Governor ion of this important subject, and pointed out the evils of tampering with the ballots and the returns after elecwhich is sadly needed, and which the he demands is what the Republicans de sire shall be done. Let Governor Wilson's recommendation regarding a reg-

istration law be carried out. and the giving of passes to public officers, and legislating regarding trusts and combinations, the Governor handles in a commendable manner, and asks for

Not the least important recomme acted for the encouragement of immigration, and that an appropriation be made manent Board of Immigration to carry ernor Wilson says upon this matter deserves the careful consideration of every member of the Legislature. That body county shall have the sole jurisdiction should not adjourn without providing to try and determine the right of any the rich resources of the No better investment could be made.

Taken as a whole the message is a good

. THE MESSAGE IN PULL

mportant Recommendations—Subjects o Vital Interest to the State Presented, pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer, CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 8.—Fol

message to the Legislature, which will be read to both Houses to-morrow. STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
- Executive Chamber,
January 9, 1889.
men of the Senale und House of Delegate

Gentlemeno f the Scade and House of Delegates:

During the two years, 1887 and 1888, it became necessary, in order to meet the unnaually large appropriations made by the last Legislature, to borrow \$143,-000, of which sum \$125,000 was borrowed from banks and \$18,000 from the Doard of the School Fund, all of which amounts have since been paid, and, in addition thereto, the sum of \$27,655 46, on account of claims filed by Sheriffs prior to 1885. There has also been paid \$7,000 on account of the \$50,000, which was borrowed from the board of the was borrowed from the board of the school fund during the years 1885 and

It is a very gratifying fact that for the three fiscal years of the present admin-istration, ending September 30, 1888, there remains but one delinquent Sheriff n the State; and, in that instance, the mount is less than \$1,000, and is in no

danger of loss.

By reason of unavoidable delay in pre-By reason of unavoidable delay in pre-paring for the printer, the reports from the executive officers and from the boards of the various institutions, I am unable at this time, to communicate concerning the same, but will do so as soon as results.

and splendor of our institutions as we are, and have just right to be, we should a profit nothing from the experience of the past should we reckon them beyond it the dangers of ambition and corruption. Whether armed legions be bought with a price to strike down existing institutions, or the ballot in the hands of a free people be polluted by the bribe-giver d and the bribe-taker, the result, in the pend, must be one and the same.

The corruption of the ballot must bring with it a loss of public confidence; and the loss of that confidence can but it pave and make straight the way for the destruction of the existing forms.

Upon the ballot rests the entire superstructure of our political fabric; and its corruption is more dangerous than open revolt, for it undermines the very foundations with institute of which our whole to country is this day exposed. Under the sham of campaign exponses vast sums of the sham of campaign exponses vast sums of the sham of campaign exponses vast sums of the same of campaign exponses are same of the same of the

sham of campaign exposed. Under the sham of campaign expenses was sums of money are raised and distributed to corrupt the votor and defeat the public will. In many instances men are selected for exalted public positions whose only qualifications are enormous wealth and a ready willingness to provide money to tempt the indigent and defile the ballot hox.

tompthe indigent and defile the ballot box.

Throughout the country, for months past, the very atmosphere has been laden with the cry of fraud. Reproach has been cast upon our own State as never before by illegal, fraudulent and corrupt voting in almost every county within its borders. This is so palpable, that "he who runs may read." The capitations of 1881 were 133,522, and the entire vote, after the most active political campaign ever made in the State, 137,527. The capitations of 1888 were 147,408, and the vote 159,440. The difference in the capitations and the vote, in 1884, was 4,065; in 1888, it was 12,032. This shows an increase of votes in four years of 21,853, which, if legitimate, would indicate a population of 000,000, and an increase in four years of much more than 100,000.

It is certain that no such increase has taken place.

The purity of our elections imperatively demands a revision of the election laws. The public sentiment of the State demands it. These crimes should be made so odious that no man with the alightest claims to common desepted can

REGISTRATION LAW RECOMMENDED. I recommend that a registration law be nacted, and that our election laws be mended so that bribery and fraudulent

amended so that bribery and fraudulent voting may be prevented and the purity of the ballot-box preserved.

That the certainty and severity of the penalty may be measured by the enormality of the crime, I recommend that false registering, or voting, or procuring, or advising the same to be done, or bribing or attempting to bribe, or giving or offering to give money or other thing of value for the purpose, express or implied, to influence any person not to vote, or any shift or device to evade such provisions, and every other violation of the or any shift or device to evade such pro-visions, and every other violation of the registration or election laws, the effect of which may be to destroy, or change the true result of an election, be made felouious crimes. That any person, whether implicated or not, in commit-ting any such offenses, shall be compell-ed to testify against any person concern-ing such offenses; but such witness to be exempted from punishment for the vio-lation of the law of which he may have been guilty, and, concerning which, he been guilty, and, concerning which may be compelled to testify. The statute of limitation shall but a pro-

Of course, the recommendation in re-lation to a registration law, is necessarily limited within the following Constitu-tional provisions:
"No citzen shall over be denied, or re-fused the right or privilege of voting at an election, because his name is not, or has not been registered or listed as a qualified voter."—Sec. 12, Art. 6, Con-stitution.

titution.
"The Legislature shall never author ize or establish any board or court of reg-istration of voters."—Sec. 12, Art. 6,

Both of these provisions were intend Both of these provisions were intended for the security of the elective franchise, and should be construed with reference to the evils they were designed to correct. Under our former registration law, every person claiming a right to vote was compelled to apply to the township, or ward registrar for registration, and, if rejected, he had no remedy for the vindication of his rights but an appeal to the Board of Registration. And it was provided that:

"The Board of Registration of each

ard of Registration of each on to vote therein, under the con

stitution and laws of this State, whose right to vote is questioned; and their decision, in all cases, shall be final, except in cases of contested elections before either house of the Legislature. No persons were permitted to vote excepting those who were registered.
Said section 12 does not prohibit a registration of voters; but only provides that the privilege of voting shall not depend upon registration.
Said section 43 does not prohibit a registration; but simply declares that no board nor court of registration shall be created. It seems to me that the words "board" and "court" in this section are used as synonymous terms, and words "board" and "court" in this sec-tion are used as synonymous terms, and interpreted, with reference to the former laws of this State, were intended only to include registration tribunals having jurisdiction to try and determine the right of voting. However this may be, it is a board, or court of registration only, that is prohibited. A single reg-isteria for a county, or one for each mag-istorial district, would not constitute a board, nor could such constitute a court

isterial district, would not constitute a board, nor could such constitute a cour unless judicial functions be conferred A law might be passed for the registration of voters, and the registration made prima facic evidence of the right to vote prima jacie evicence of the right to vote, and persons, not registered, offering to vote, required to prove their qualifica-tions before the commissioners of elec-tion, who should record them as un-registered voters. Each voter's ballot should be numbered to correspond with the poll-book, or some other certain mode adopted to identify the ballot in case of contest.

USE OF MONEY IN THE SELECTION OF CAN-DIDATES. I repeat what I said upon this subject in a former message:
"Bribery at elections, by our laws, is

Description of the principle of the service of the

zen who aspires to public position, that subserviency to the demands of wealth and railroad corporations, is the first and indispensable requisite to political same ous crimes against the public. cess. The manifest purpose of such methods is to control by corruption; crush intellectual and moral worth; depending the public substraints of the modern monopolistic monsey-getter. It is the modern monopolistic monsey-getter.

crush intellectual and moral worth; de-ter public utterance for the public good; deprive the State of its best talent for public service; stific public sentiment and thwart the public will."

These practices result in defiance and defeat of the public will, but little less, in degree, than bribery and corruption at the polls. I recommend that they be declared felonious crimes.

At both the last regular and extra sesons of the Legislature, I called attention to the subject of railroad discrimina-tion in freight and passenger charges, endeavored to present some of the great wrongs inflicted upon our people, and recommended such legislation as would correct the eyil and protect the interests of this State. The injustice, the injury, the withering effect upon our industries are so apparent and well known, by every thoughtful man, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. A large majority of the States of the Union have regulated these subjects by statutory laws, and the authority to do so has passed beyond the domain of legal contention.

The Inter-State Commerce law has been in effect about two years, and experience has thoroughly demonstrated the wisdom of the act, and rendered it comparatively certain that it will never be repealed, or changed, except to prevent evasion and violation of its rerectial provisions. endeavored to present some of the great

Our shippers have received great benefits under the operation of this law; but in order that they may be secured in the full advantages to be obtained, it is essen-tial that a commission should be created,

partment, alone, can we turn for State

Sixteen years ago the people made the blowing fundamental declaration: "Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the Legishburg falling om time to time, pass laws applicable to all railroad corporations in the State, especially reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights, and providing for the correction of abuses, the prevention of unjust discriminations between through and local way freights and passenger tarills, and for the protection of the just rights of the public, and shall enforce such laws by alequate penalties."—Sec. 9, Article XI, Constitution.

A STATE LAW NEEDED. hat may bereafter be constructed in thi

No law has ever yet been passed to neet the requirements of this Constituional command, and afford the protec-

tion that the combined wisdom of the State deemed essential. So long as this tion, and that it shall be the duty or the circuit courls, at every term thereof, to for its just and fair settlement, is nerawajeve the act in special charge to the grand jury.

Of course, the recommendation in reduced the course of the development of our natural but we understand also, that roads for the development of our natural resources; but we understand also, that unless reasonable freight charges be secured for all shippers, the inducement for the agricultural immigrant, and for various enterprises which those resources invite, must be hampered and limited. I renew the recommendation that such legislation upon this subject be enacted "na will secure even-handed justice to both the railroads and the people. I especially recommend that, both as to passengers and property, a greater passengers and property, a greater charge for a shorter than a longer dis-tance, and every species of discrimina-tion against, or in favor of, individuals

guage of a former message: "The practice of railroad companies issuing to public officers free passes over their roads, is another abuse to which I call your attention. That this is done with an improper motive is so transpas-ent as to admit of no question. There is no branch of the government but, in some form, is called upon to act in rela-tion to the rights, duties and liabilities of such companies; and therefore, where questions between railroad companies questions between railroad companies and the people arise, it cannot be a matter of surprise that a feeling of distrust pervades the public mind, when the public servant, whether Legislative, Judiciary or Executive, holds the laws of his country in one hand and a railroad pass in the other.

I most earnestly recommend the enactment of a law to prohibit the delivery of such passes to any and every officer within this State; and that the penaltuse is be sufficient to put an end to the abuse."

Our ancestors brought with them the ommon law of England, and rejoiced in

its wise and humane provisions for the protection of the toiling and consuming masses against the heartless and avaricious cupidity of the monopolistic vultures of society. The remedies were tures of society. The remedies were ample to meet the necessities of a more primitive and simple condition of business and commercial relations.

Under the common law, the open and fixed market place was encouraged, and the "life of trade"—open competition—secured both for seller and purchaser. Forestalling was defined to be the "buying or contracting for any merchandise or victual in the way to market, or dissuading persons from bringing

the modern monopolistic money-getter. With fevered brain and callous heart, the cries of a Lazarus would fall upon un-

STRINGENT LAWS ASKED FOR

The rascalities of speculation have been reduced to a science; and the millionaire gamblers in the necessar and comforts of life, are revelling in the possession of their illgotten gains. and comforts of life, are revelling in the possession of their illigotten gains. Great manufacturing corporations, abusing their franchises and abdicating the purposes for which they were created, enter into combinations, surrender the control of their respective establishments into the hands of a common set of trustees, with the open, avowed and stipulated purpose to destroy competition, limit the product of the combined establishments, and thereby increase the demand and enhance the price of the manufactured article.

By speculative manipulations, the

manufactured article.

By speculative manipulations, the price of farm products are advanced, in it is after the farmer has parted with possession. The supply of manufacture articles is limited, the price increased labor curtailed, and the people burdence with enormous tribute to trusts and monopolies. ery" in Brooklyn.

the regulation of commerce among the several States, ample relief cannot be had without State legislation.

I recommend that every trust, combi-ration as consultant antered into by innation or conspiracy entered into by in dividuals, natural or corporate, for the purpose of destroying or limiting compatition in the production, or of advan-ing the price of any of the commerci-necessaries or comforts of life, be deela ed unlawful; and that every person vi-lating any of the provisions of the law ed unlawful; and that every person vio-lating any of the provisions of the law, or counselling or directing the same to be done, or acting as an officer, agent or attorney of any corporation in the vio-lation thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony; and in case of a corporation, that its franchies shall be forfeited to the State, and proceedings at once be taken for that purpose.

IMMIGRATION. It is especially desirable that some effective plan be adopted to encourage

immigration into the State. Its resource are so extensive and varied as to meet the wants of every class. Our immense stretches of timber lands, and wonderful coal and other mineral deposits, have al-ready attracted the attention of capital both at home and begand We want especially the agriculturist. He will find here cheap, productive lands, an equitable climate and a favor-

able geographical position.
Fully a third of the State is level and Fally a third of the State is level and slightly rolling, and equal in productiveness to any of the United States, while there is hardly a portion but will yield abundantly to the hand of industry. The thrift and prosperity of our Swiss and German settlements but indicate how certainly our mountain lands here will respond to the touch of intelligent industry.

Our present law upon this subject has remained a dead letter in the absence of appropriations to carry it into effect.

I recommend the enactment of such a law, and the appropriation of such sam as, in your wisdom, will best accomplish the end in view.

the end in view.

May the wisdom of your work assure the promotion of the general welfare. E. W. Wilson.

SOME SENSATIONAL PEATURES, nected with the Keefer Milling Cor pany at Covington Ky. Cincinnati, O., Jan. 8.—The failure of YOUTHFUL BANDITS. the Keefer Milling Company of Covngton yesterday, following so closely on ber, has further sensational features The suit brought by the First National for which Edward Singerman and three The suit brought by the First National for w Bank and attachment made by it to secure its claim, reveals that between December 11 and 28, last, the bank received drafts from the Keefer milling company, drawn upon various firms in Philadelphia and New York, it being supposed the drafts in each case represented fiour. They aggregated about \$40,000, not one of these drafts was honered, no consignment having been made. ored, no consignment having been made. The dishonored drafts were made and presented by George Keefer, the Secretary of the company. His father, now dead, was notified of the facts before his open the subject of giving railroad ses to public officers, I repeat the lange of a former message:

death, and there is some ground for the belief that this knowledge hastened his death. He was found dead in his bed and the coroner stated death was from

Deets of the state Jackson, in Brown county, last Friday.

The Jacksons had long had a spit y against Carter, claiming that he had
been intimate with their sister. They
asked Carter to meet them in their cabin,
in a lonely strip of timber, for the purpose of settling past differences on a
friendly basis.

While chatting together Carter was
struck on the head with an axe by one
of the Jacksons and fell to the floor insensible. The brothers then subjected
Carser's body to the most horrible treatment and then fled, Carter lay in the
woods until Saturday night, when he
died. The murderers have not been apprehended. against Carter, claiming that he had steamer Gulf of Guayaquil, which sai

CAUSED EXCITEMENT.

An Attempt to Blow Up the Royal Polace

of the Queen of Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 8.—An attempt to blow up the royal palace was made here today. No one was injured, and the only damage done was the smashing of many windows. Great excitement prevailed for a time, the members of the royal household being almost panic-sfricken.

ONLY THE ANGELS KNOW

What Was Done by Mrs. Friend and Her Attorneys

AT THEIR SECRET MEETING.

tary Cotterill of the Electric Sugar Refinery-The Swindle the Sensation of the Day.

Olive C. Friend, widow of the late Prof. Henry C. Friend, of electric sugar fame, who is the commander of the garrisca now holding the fort against all comers, ppeared in this city after dark las ight at the office of her attorney. With er was a mysterious stranger, who, by some, is alleged to have been one of the ormer workmen at the alleged "refin-

Only the angels and Mr. Sawyer and Mrs. Friend know what was done at the neeting. Mrs. Friend left town as mysteriously

as she came, and is probably with friends not far from Ann Arbor.

not far from Ann Arbor.

A hysterious stranger who has been here for several days with Secretary Cotterell, of the Electric Sugar Refining Company, at the Arlington, left for Ypsilanti on the 2:40 p. m. train yesterday, in company with a deputy sheriff of that place. It is believed here that Cotterill, who has been trying diplomacy thus far. means to try harsher means

Cotterill, who has been trying diplomacy thus far, means to try harsher means soon. It is predicted that if he does, arrests and counter arrests will follow.

W. E. Howard has not been seen here or at Milan for several days, and while the seen here of the series of th

The Morier Affair -Censured by the Liberal Press for His Baste.

Bennin, Jan. 8.—The partial withlrawal of the charges against Sir R. D. forier by the Post, in accordance with he promise of Count Herbert Bismarck s far from ending the incident. The County on the transfer of the transfer of the county on Hatzfeldt leaves this day for London. The result of Lord Salisbury's remonstrances in connection with the Morier affair will probably appear shorting. The government organs evince an uneasy desire to disentangle themselves from the affair.

ert Bismarck, instead of commun cating in the usual manner through Sir Edward Alet, the British Ambussador. Sir Robert doubtless desired, if possible, to avoid entangling the English govern-ment in the affair, but therein he made a mistake, retarding the reparation that might otherwise have been readily

Seventy-five Boys Steal \$100,000 Worth of ALTOONA, PA., Jan. S .- Not less than seventy-five boys are implicated-in the Pennsylvania railroad brass robberies, gang operated on the middle division of other cities, to whom he shipped the stolen property. The amount taken said, will not fall short of \$100,000 an interview Singerman intimated he had a tale to unfold at the trial, w

death. He was found death in my decand the coroner stated death was from apoplexy. George Keefer is not now in Covington. It is said he used the money in wheat speculation, in which he was loser, but nothing definite is known on the subject. He has been with his father from boyhood and has always borne an excellent reputation, his whereabouts are not now known.

MURDERED AND MUTHATED,
An Ilhnois Man Decoyed to a Lonely Place and Killed,
CLAYTON, ILL., Jan. 8.—It has just been learned that Norman Carter was brutally murdered by Andrew and Prank
brutally murdered by Andrew and Prank

Election in the French Chamber.

PARIS.—In the first two ballots for President of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Meline lacked a sufficient majority, M. Clemenceau and Andrieux receiving an almost equal number of twosts. On the third ballot M. Clemenceau and Landrieux receiving an almost equal number of twosts. On the third ballot M. Clemenceau and Landrieux receiving an almost equal number of twosts. On the third ballot M. Clemenceau and Landrieux receiving an almost equal number of twosts. On the third ballot M. Clemenceau and Landrieux receiving an almost equal number of the Chamber adjourned and Frank two ballots for Presidents two ballots for Presidents two ballots for Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Meline lacked a sufficient majority, M. Clemenceau and Andrieux receiving an almost equal number of twosts. On the third ballot M. Clemenceau and Election in the French Chamber.

PARIS.—In the first two ballots for President of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Manney to t

All Hopes Abandoned. London, Jan. 8.-The owners of the

from Liverpool December 24, for Val-Heavy Storm in Ontario NAPANEE, ONT., Jan. 8 .- A very heavy sleet storm prevailed east of this place

Sunday, and it was quite severe here. At Kingston, great damage has been done to telegraph wires, and many orchards are complete wrecks.

Pity His Sorrow. Chicago Mail.

Axworthy, the defaulting city freasurer of Cleveland, who fied to Canada, will go into the coal business in Toronto. There are newspaper jesters who will remark that this is right in his robbing line, but this would be a libel, and furthermore, at this season, it would be cruel. With a winter as mild as a robin sould wish the coal dealer is an object now not of derision but of sympathy.